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PARNELL DEAD.

The Great Irish Leader Suddenly Dies at His Country Home.

HE WAS ILL BUT FOUR DAYS

And His Death Was Entirely Unexpected by His Friends.

THE TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Caused in Political Circles in Great Britain and Ireland.

DIED IN THE ARMS OF HIS WIFE,

For Love of Whom, When She Was Another Man's Wife, He Had Sacrificed His Good Name and the Position of Leader of the Irish Cause. Comments of Leading Personages on His Death--Various Opinions as to the Political Effect It Will Have. Sketch of His Career--His Rise to the Leadership and His Fall--He Did Much for Ireland, and Even His Opponents Are Willing to Bury the Memory of His Faults With Him.



MR. AND MRS. C. S. PARNELL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Great Britain and Ireland were startled this morning by the utterly unlooked for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, died suddenly yesterday evening at his home in Brighton. It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health for years past and it has been widely commented upon that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety, and since political trouble came upon him, that the great Irish member of Parliament has grown thinner, and that he had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers.

Only at this hour (1 p. m.) has it been possible to obtain details in regard to the death of Mr. Parnell. He died at his home, Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, at 11:30 yesterday evening. His death is said to have been indirectly due to a chill which he caught last week and which at first was not regarded as being of a serious nature. Mr. Parnell, however, grew worse and a physician was called in with the result that the patient was ordered to take to his bed. This was on Friday last and from that time Mr. Parnell lost strength and finally succumbed.

IN HIS WIFE'S ARMS. From the day he took to his bed, the state of Mr. Parnell's health has been such as to necessitate the constant attendance of two physicians, but in spite of their incessant and untiring efforts to prolong, or to save his life, Mr. Parnell gradually sank lower and lower until he expired in the arms of Mrs. Parnell who is utterly prostrated by the shock experienced through her husband's death.

In this city particularly the news of Mr. Parnell's death came down like a thunder bolt upon the clubs and in political circles. Nobody, so far as is at first known, was even aware that he was indisposed and consequently when it became known that the Irish leader was dead, naturally the first idea formed was that he had committed suicide.

As the day wore on, however, it leaked out from the statements of his intimate friends that Mr. Parnell had complained to them recently of not feeling as usual, but it was not thought by anybody that there was anything serious in the symptoms referred to by the late member for Cork city, though he was thinner than he was last year. The last time Mr. Parnell appeared in public was at a meeting in London, on September 27, when he delivered a long speech. Upon that occasion Mr. Parnell stated that he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep his room.

Telegrams received here from Dublin and other towns in Ireland and the principal towns of England unite in reporting that Mr. Parnell's death has caused the greatest sensation among his supporters, principally on account of the sudden manner in which he died. In Dublin the late Irish leader's supporters are in a state of consternation. A meeting of these friends of Mr. Parnell was hastily called so soon as the news of his death became known, and at this meeting, which was only a preliminary gathering, it was decided that a meeting of all Mr. Parnell's followers in that city should be called for this evening. The object of the meeting will be to consider what steps to take in the face of what may be termed a most disastrous event for their party.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Another account says: Mr. Parnell arrived at his home at Brighton from Ireland on Thursday and complained of suffering from a chill. On the Friday following he was unable to leave his bed and his regular physician was summoned. He seems to have considered Mr. Parnell's illness of a serious nature, for he soon sent for another physician, with whom he held a long consultation over the sickness of the Irish leader. This consultation of physicians was re-

sumed on Sunday, when Mr. Parnell was found to be in great pain and apparently growing weaker every hour. His sickness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism, and every attention and care was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully and untiringly nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced to be of a serious nature. Mr. Parnell, in spite of the care and attention which he received, did not seem to rally from the rheumatic attack and grew weaker and weaker. Several hours before his death Mr. Parnell became unconscious, and so remained until he died in intense agony.

MRS. PARNELL'S VIEWS. In an interview to-day, Mr. Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament for Londonderry and leader of the anti-Parnell faction of the Irish parliamentary party, discussing the political effect of Mr. Parnell's death, said that it was impossible to forecast the political effect of the death of Mr. Parnell. Mr. McCarthy added, however, that he hoped it would lead to a complete reunion of all shades of opinion among Irishmen in general, and the Irish parliamentary party in particular.

"Certainly," he said, "it will not hinder the progress of autonomy, or in other words of the movement for the self government of Ireland." Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said he believed that all feeling of hostility to Mr. Parnell, or of hostility between individual members of the Irish parliamentary party would be swallowed up and completely disappear in the feeling of genuine and universal regret which was experienced among Irishmen at the death of Mr. Parnell.

SYMPATHY FOR THE WIFE. This evening Mrs. Parnell is receiving a large number of telegraphic messages from apparently all parts of the world, all of them containing words of condolence with her in her bereavement. A dispatch sent from Brighton at 5:30 p. m. to-day says that Mrs. Parnell continues in a condition too prostrated to be able to see any one.

The death of Mr. Parnell has not been registered. None of the local authorities of Brighton has been communicated with by the attending physician. Both the celebrated Doctor Powers and his son refuse to make any statement as to the cause of his death, or as to the progress of his sickness. The physicians refuse to make a statement on these subjects on the ground that no member of the Parnell family has as yet accorded them permission to say anything on the subject, and that until they receive such permission the physicians will under no circumstances say anything in reference to Mr. Parnell's death.

PARNELL'S CAREER.

The Rapid Rise and Fall of the Great Irish Leader.

Charles Stewart Parnell was born at Avondale, County Wicklow, in 1846. He was descended from an English family which had been settled for many generations in Ireland. His mother is a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a well known American naval officer. Mr. Parnell was educated altogether in England and was a student of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was almost typically English in manner and appearance. In 1874 he became high sheriff of Wicklow, and was beaten in an effort to enter Parliament. Next year he was returned for county Meath in succession to John Martin, and for one year took no part in the work of the House. He became gradually more prominent until in 1878 he was elected President of the Home Rule Confederation in place of Mr. Isaac Butt. He displayed remarkable ability, both as a parliamentary debater and tactician and as an organizer in the interest of the Irish Home Rule party. He identified himself with the tenant farmers of Ireland in the struggles with absenteeism and high rents, and was chiefly instrumental in forming and sustaining the land league of 1879-80. In December, 1879, Mr. Parnell made a visit to the United States with the design of interesting the Irish American population in the cause of the land league. While in this country he lectured before several State legislatures and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honor of addressing this branch of congress had previously been conferred upon but three persons—Lafayette Kossuth and Bishop England, of Charleston.

Upon his return home he became bitter in his attitude toward the landlords and the government and it was charged that this led to disorder in Ireland. From this charge he was subsequently vindicated.

AT THE HEIGHT. The Parnell Commission was appointed to inquire into the pamphlet published in the Times office.

Fac similes of letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell were given. These were proven to be forgeries, the work of a man named Piggott. The commission sat 123 days. Mr. Parnell secured £5,000 from the Times for libel. In July, 1889, he was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh.

MRS. O'SHEA.

Meanwhile sensational stories were afloat concerning the relations between Mr. Parnell and the wife of Captain O'Shea, and later the corroboration of these charges culminated in a split in the Irish party.

A warm friendship had existed during many years between Mr. Parnell and the O'Sheas. Thirteen years ago, when the Irish agitation was beginning and Parnell stood at its head, the Irish leader was ostracised and had few places in London where he could go for an evening's entertainment. Among those houses whose hospitable doors were opened to him was that of Lady Hatherly's, widow of the former Lord Chancellor of England. She was an Irishwoman of as marked Irish patriotic sympathies as Lady Wilde, and had educated her charming daughters in the same faith. Parnell was a frequent visitor at this house, and the Hatherlys gave all their influence toward maintaining his standing in society. It came at last to be about the only private residence in London where he could go without encountering insult.

SHE SAVED HIS LIFE. An entertainment was devised, towards the last of Parnell's social attempts, entirely in his honor, and many prominent persons, who dared not defy the invitations of a lord chancellor's widow, were invited to the banquet. The event passed off with a somewhat

stiffer formality than usually marks such occasions. Toward the end one of the charming Miss Hatherlys managed to get Mr. Parnell under her wing, and whispered, unobserved: "Don't you take your own carriage in going home? Danger. Another awaits you"—naming place. Mr. Parnell took the other carriage, and on examining his own, when it arrived at his lodgings, found a dummy of himself, with a dagger driven home through the place where the heart of a living man would be.

HIS DOWNFALL.

This Miss Hatherly became the wife of Capt. William O'Shea and Mr. Parnell consented to visit them as an intimate friend. Finally Capt. O'Shea instituted divorce proceedings, and in 1890 Mr. Parnell was convicted of having committed adultery with Mrs. O'Shea.

After Parnell's conviction his influence began to wane, and he was denounced by a majority of his followers, who refused to acknowledge him as their leader. The protest against him was signed by four Archbishops and eighteen Bishops of the Church of Rome.

Since that time the Irish party has been split into two factions—the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, the latter having elected Justin McCarthy as their leader. Recently Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married, and since then had lived quietly at their Brighton home.

THE SADDEST OF ALL.

Terrible Grief of Parnell's Mother on Learning of His Death—She Denounces His Enemies—A Dramatic Incident.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 7.—The news of her son's death was first made known to Mrs. Parnell by a reporter this morning. When the reporter was announced, Mrs. Parnell evidently divined that he had some information relating to Mr. Parnell, for she exclaimed: "What has befallen my son?"

Seeing that the reporter hesitated, she continued: "Is he ill, or worse, has he been shot, or did he shoot himself?"

The reporter broke the news to her as gently as possible, and when he at last announced that Mr. Parnell was dead, the white-haired mother reeled backward and fell to the floor.

"Oh, my son. Oh, my good, kind Charles, they have killed you!" she shrieked.

Her grief was heartrending. She was seized with hysterics, and by turns she laughed and wept.

"That viper," she exclaimed, after she recovered, pointing a long bony finger at the house of her half-brother, Edward Stewart; "that viper over there kept me away from him. He began a suit for \$12,000 against me to dispossess me from my home, and I spent my all defending it. When Charles wrote to me asking me whether I needed anything, I told him the crops were bringing me in plenty of money. That cheered him and it pleased me to say so, although I was in poverty. Oh! he was a good and dutiful son and never neglected me."

"Lies, lies, lies, all lies, when they say he refused to provide for me. I say it's slander, foul slander."

Then the old lady paced up and down the room, sobbing convulsively.

"It's Michael Davitt and the Irish World's persecution and the politicians that have killed him," she cried.

"I knew this last trouble would be his death, and to think that I could not be near him at all on account of those vipers."

"His death," said she, after a moment's pause, "has been caused by the persecution of his enemies. I believe that as I believe that I am here at the present. The troubles have not come on him singly, but so thick and fast that his grand heart has at last been able to bear no more."

"His heart has been broken, and that was the cause of his death. In the death of my son, Ireland has lost her best friend. No other would have done, or could have done, so much for the people as he."

A good deal of mawkish sentiment will be, as a good deal of mawkish sentiment has been, trotted off about the O'Shea affair. It was dreadful enough, for it brought ruin with it; but the whole story has never been told, and let him that is sinless begin to cast stones.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Inter-Ocean says: "Parnell's death removes the one cause which gave the Irish clergy a pretense for interference on the score of morals in Irish affairs."

What Alexander Sullivan Says.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Mr. Alexander Sullivan, first president of the Irish National League of America, speaking to-night of the death of Parnell, said: "In Parnell's character and aspiration were crystallized the experience and resolution of the Irish people. So long as his intellect remained unimpaired, he led the greatest parliamentary fight of modern times, supported by a following of remarkable individual talent, and by the moral and material resources of a determined race distributed over the globe. His sudden death at so early an age must convince the thoughtful that much in his later course is to be attributed to powers insidiously failing, clouding his judgment and prolonging rancor. The cause of which he was the chosen leader for a decade has temporarily suffered, but the forces which have maintained its life through many disasters apparently fatal will continue invincible until the Irish people shall make their own laws, in their own parliament in their own capital."

Grief in Cork.

Cork, Oct. 7.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Parnell produced here a feeling of stupefaction. It was at first received with incredulity; indeed his numerous personal adherents refused to believe that he had even been ill. When later and confirmatory dispatches were received, which left no doubt of the truth of the story, groups of people gathered in the streets and discussed the sad event, many showing poignant grief. The feeling was shared by the political opponents of Mr. Parnell.

The secretary of the New Castle branch of the Parnellite league says that John Redmond will succeed to the leadership of the Parnellites and maintain the struggle.

Mr. Parnell continued to attach the greatest importance to the support he received from America. He only abandoned his proposed trip to the United States this autumn when he was convinced that it would be fatal to be absent from Ireland.

Death Obliterates Party Lines.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The death of Mr. Parnell created a profound sensation here, where there are two parties, one

himself on Mr. Parnell's death as follows: "My feelings about Mr. Parnell now is one of unmixt sorrow at his sudden death. The occasion demands the expression of deep regret that he should have been cut off at a comparatively early age. We should remember only the good work which he performed for Ireland and in a career of usefulness and distinction for his country. His recent unhappy conduct will, I am sure, be forgotten by a grateful people. It was a sad episode in his political life which will not linger in the memory of Ireland side by side with his great services. His death will put an end to the unhappy discussions by which the Irish movement has been torn during the last twelve months. Those who followed Mr. Parnell in his warfare against the majority of the Irish party did so in the majority of cases out of a feeling of personal loyalty to a man who has commanded their fealty through the stormiest period of the land league and home rule fights, and not from any feeling that the right in his struggle with those whom duty and patriotism compelled to depose him from the leadership. Now that his lips are sealed in the silence of death, I feel that our ranks will be closed up again in a solid movement for the Irish national self government. Mr. Parnell's successor in the leadership will be a secondary consideration. Mr. Justin McCarthy did not desire the post which was forced upon him."

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

What Some Leading Papers Say About Parnell's Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Herald says: Mr. Parnell's prominent characteristics were indifference to odds and a tenacity which never loosened its grip. No other Irishman has ever made English blood boil at his audacity as Parnell has done, and none has so frequently chilled the murrow in British politics by the strategic handling of the forces at his command. If ever a parliament sits in Dublin, Parnell's portrait will hang on the walls as that of a thorough-going Irishman, who believed in his native land and did what he could to make it great."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Evening Star says: "He was the ablest of Irish politicians since Daniel O'Connell, and if his moral had been equal to his intellectual qualities, he would figure in history as one of the greatest men of the time."

Said the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, to a Star reporter: Parnell, in the judgment of many of us, has been politically dead for some time, but he still had sufficient influence to make difficulty by the division of Irish feeling. With him out of the way the Irish party will probably become more united and that cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the next election."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—The Press says: "His death has dissolved differences which neither the needs of Ireland, nor the demands and desires of Irish-Americans could remove. Mr. Parnell was his party. His death leaves it a more disordered group."

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—The Courier-Journal says editorially: "The death of Charles Stewart Parnell may well startle the world. No living man was more conspicuous than he, at the same time, no one was more picturesque and interesting. The loss of moral prestige and actual power brought upon him by the O'Shea proceedings rather increased than diminished the popular curiosity."

Although the odds seemed largely against him the fight was not settled, and it cannot be denied that the struggle he was making, however unequal and mistaken, was a brave one. He stood a very kind of man at bay, the incarnation of fortitude and dash of deliberate purpose and aggressive valor. As simple as a child, as honest as the day, as intrepid as Richard of the Lion heart, mankind could not refuse him the homage of its admiration and pity."

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favorable and the other hostile to the dead statesman, but now that hostility is forgotten, only expressions of sympathy are heard. A canvass of opinion among prominent Irishmen elicits the belief that the hands of Gladstone are strengthened, and that the death of Parnell will do much to heal the schisms of the party.

Will Reunite the Party.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 7.—Sympathizers with the cause of home rule, including alike both wings of the former national party, freely admit that Mr. Parnell's death will more quickly than anything else reunite the two sections of the party and advance the cause which both have at heart.

Parnell's Illegitimate Children.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A News Agency states that among his complicated private affairs, Mr. Parnell left unsettled the question of the custody of his wife's younger children. "It is no secret," says the same authority, "that Mr. Parnell claimed to be the father of the two youngest children of Mrs. O'Shea."

The News at the American League Headquarters.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 7.—The news of the death of Parnell was received with many expressions of regret in this city, the home of many prominent Irishmen, and headquarters of the Irish National League of America for many years. A special meeting of the local branch has been called to take suitable action. The indisposition of Ex-President Fitzgerald renders it impossible to secure an expression from that gentleman.

Thinks Dillon the Leader.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Mr. James Mooney, ex-President of the Irish National League of America, said: "I have learned of his death with sincere sorrow. I think Parnell has achieved results. His death, however, will not, in my opinion, seriously retard the cause of home rule. I consider the virtual and actual leader now in John Dillon."

A COINCIDENCE.

Sir John Pope Hennessey, a Leading Anti-Parnellite, is Also Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Coupled with the announcement this morning that Mr. Parnell died last night, was the news that Sir John Pope Hennessey, M. P. for North Kilkenny, was also dead. Sir John Pope Hennessey, it will be remembered, immediately after the exposure in the O'Shea divorce case in December, 1890, contested the North Kilkenny election, backed up by Mr. Parnell's opponents, and defeated the Parnellite candidate, Mr. Vincent Scully, by 1,147 votes. There was a great, and possibly the greatest, test of strength between the Parnellites and McCarthyites, and the defeat of Mr. Scully no doubt counted for a great deal in the future disasters which befell the Irish leader.

MISS BISLAND MARRIED.

The Well-Known Writer Becomes Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Bisland, whose trip around the world against time made her generally known to the public, and Mr. Charles W. Wetmore was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. But for a few pink gladioli and two small bunches of lilies, which decorated the altar, there was no attempt at floral display, and not more than seventy-five persons were present in the church. There were no ushers and neither bridesmaids nor maids of honor attended the bride, who was escorted to the chancel rail and given away by her brother, Mr. Persley Bisland.

The bridegroom, with his best man, Mr. Ashton Lemoine, at his side, met the bride at the entrance to the chancel. Miss Bisland wore a gown of white satin and striped poodle de soie, the back of the skirt and train of which were cut a la princesse. The V shaped corsage was covered with a deep fall of round point lace, and the fruit of the skirt was draped with a fabier of the same. Her white silk tulle veil, made to part just above the forehead, was fixed to the coiffure with a large buckle of diamonds. Miss Bisland carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley, from which hung narrow ribbons.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the rector of the Transfiguration, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Walters, of St. Paul's church, New Orleans, officiated.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore were driven in their own brougham to the bride's home on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-second street, where the bride exchanged her bridal gown for a dinner toilet. They were afterwards taken to their new home, No. 4 West Sixteenth street, which they have leased from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Colgate.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore gave a dinner party, the guests being Mrs. Bisland, the mother of the bride, the Misses Bisland, Mr. Persley Bisland, Mr. Ashton Lemoine, and several intimate friends of the couple.

Mrs. Wetmore received many beautiful gifts, including a brougham and pair, a country home, stock and bonds, and a substantial sum in cash from her husband.

Mrs. Wetmore was born in Louisiana, and at an early age began her newspaper experience as a writer on the New Orleans Times-Democrat. In New York she has done much excellent newspaper and magazine work, but she became widely known because of her rapid trip around the world. Mr. Wetmore is of the firm of Barton & Wetmore of this city, although at present not practicing in the law courts. He is largely interested in the whaleback boats, the first boat, Charles W. Wetmore, having been named after him. He is a member of the Harvard University, Country, Players and Seawanhaka yacht clubs.

The Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Bishop H. B. Whipple, presided at the meeting of the Peabody Educational fund in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day in the absence of President Robert C. Winthrop. Among those present were ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes.

The income from the fund last year was distributed among the schools in the South as follows: Alabama, \$8,335; Arkansas, \$4,000; Georgia, \$4,635; Louisiana, \$6,025; North Carolina, \$9,447; Tennessee, \$3,725; Peabody Normal School, in Nashville, \$30,000; Texas, \$8,300; Virginia, \$7,285; West Virginia, \$5,000—a total of \$87,487.

MARRIED BY ACCIDENT.

A Cable Car Crushes Into a Carnival Procession.

THE KANSAS CITY MARDI GRAS

Display Interrupted--Several United States Soldiers Seriously Injured and Twenty Others More or Less Badly Hurt--The Accident Occurs Where Thousands Were Gathered to View the Parade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—The Carnival of the Priests of Pallas, which began to-night with a procession of illuminated floats, was marred by a sad accident at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, where thousands of people were gathered to witness the parade. A Tenth street cable car became unmanageable at that point and crushed through the crowd. Sergeant George Burnett, Troop I, First Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, had his left side crushed and is in a dangerous condition, and James Marshall, a negro, sustained a fracture of the skull and is fatally injured. Richard Woolen, ordnance sergeant, Troop I, First Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, had his right leg broken; Private A. E. Lewis, of the same troop, sustained a fracture of the shoulder; Corporal Ed Norton, of same troop, received serious internal injuries. Mrs. Pierce, of No. 305 East Seventh street, had her arm broken. Twenty others were more or less seriously injured.

THE CASSARD'S TRIAL.

Baltimore Mariners Interested in a New Kind of Boat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The unique steamship, Howard Cassard, whose inventor hopes to revolutionize ocean travel, quietly left her wharf at Locust Point early this morning and steamed down the river on her first and what is regarded most important trip, as it will practically set at rest all uncertainty as to the success or failure of the theories upon which she is based.

There was much interest manifested in the expected trial trip by men who have put money in the scheme, and they were surprised at the secrecy with which the arrangements were made.

On board were Robert M. Foyer, the inventor; Capt. Alexander Craig, who is to have command; Howard Cassard, after whom she is named, and two other large stockholders.

When the peculiarly-shaped vessel left her wharf she wobbled a little from side to side and required the services of the tug which accompanied her. This was attributed to a defect in the pneumatic steering apparatus, and when the wheel was used she went through the water like a duck. Though her engines were worked under very light pressure she made between eight and ten miles an hour. No attempt was made to speed the vessel, only a test of the machinery being desired. She kept up this speed to Annapolis and returned to her wharf in the evening.

FIRED ON WORSHIPPERS.

A Gang of Georgia Roughs Assault a Camp Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—The Primitive Baptist camp meeting in Lumpkin county was broken up Sunday night by a band of young men, who charged it with pistols. It was near midnight when the assault was made, and the penitents had been wrought up to a high state of religious enthusiasm. The rowdies approached from three sides, firing shots over the arbor and creating the wildest confusion.

The deputy sheriff who happened to be on the spot organized a posse and the contest was renewed. Pistols were drawn and a good deal of promiscuous firing indulged in, but no one was seriously injured. It was about 2 o'clock on Monday morning before order was fully restored. Magistrate Stevens took the pulp and by the flickering light of two tallow candles at once improvised court and the trial of the young men was entered upon.

From then until daylight the prisoners were brought before him and one by one bound over to the Supreme Court to answer the charge of disturbing religious worship, and carrying concealed weapons. Among those arrested were many young men of excellent families, and it startled the community when the fact came out that they had been caught at a religious revival with pistols in their pockets. In all eight were bound over, five of those arrested being discharged for lack of evidence to convict.

Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—George S. Duncan and Sheldon A. Burlingame were putting a burner into an oil stove at George Lieber's residence on Piquette avenue this morning when Burlingame lighted a match and the oil in the stove exploded. Burning oil flew over the two men and in a moment the clothes of both were ablaze. Burlingame burned to death before assistance reached him, and Duncan was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

Court House Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—An incendiary fire at Washington, Davies county, at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed the court house, together with all the records. The fire was started simultaneously in the office of the recorder and auditor, and only a few of the records from the clerk's, sheriff's and treasurer's offices were saved. Total loss on buildings \$135,000.

Says It Was a Fake.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—The following telegram was received this afternoon: SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.

Gorham D. Gilman, Boston.

No truth in the report about Queen Liliuokalani's ill health and political complications. September 28 Queen was in good health.

(Signed.) D. A. McKINLAY,

Hawaiian Consul, San Francisco.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair Thursday; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, showers; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Ohio, generally fair, except showers on the lake; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in the extreme northwest; variable winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schmitt, druggist. Opera House corner:

7 a. m. 53 3 p. m. 61
9 a. m. 55 7 p. m. 63
2 a. m. 58 5 p. m. 58

Weather--Rain.